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| 09/905,238 | 07/12/2001 | Shell Sterling Simpson | 10008180-1 | 3497 |

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

SINGH, SATWANT K

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
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2626

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/905,238

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Satwant K. Singh

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is filed in response to the amendment filed on 11 July 2005.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1n 11, 12, 14, 15, and 27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim1-3, 9-12, 14-18, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Davis et al. (US 2002/0059489).

5. Regarding Claim 1, Davis et al teach one or more computer readable media having stored thereon a plurality of instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to perform acts including: receiving, from a client computing device (user of local computer 20 wishes to print data on remote printer) (page 2, paragraph [0025]), a request to print an image on a remote

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printing device (select "Print " command) (page 2, paragraph [0025]), wherein a printer driver for the printing is not installed on the client computing device (local computer can use remote printer, even if no printer driver exists for the remote printer) (page 4, paragraph [0040]); and applying one or more print options identified by the request when printing the image (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

Davis et al fail to specifically point out where the one or more print options are automatically identified based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the request.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

6. Regarding Claim 2, Davis et al disclose one or more computer readable media, wherein the one or more print options are identified by user-selection of a named print option configuration (user of local computer wishes to print data on remote printer, selects "Print" command from the user interface of application 42) (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

7. Regarding Claim 3, Davis et al fail to specifically point out one or more computer readable, wherein the one or more print options are automatically identified by the remote printing device.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

8. Regarding Claim 9, Davis et al fail to specifically point out one or more computer readable media, wherein the one or more print options are automatically identified by a print service associated with the remote printing device.

9. Regarding Claim 10, Davis et al teach one or more computer readable media, further comprising allowing a user of the client computing device to override the automatically identified print options (user of local computer wishes to print data on remote printer, selects "Print" command from the user interface of application 42) (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

Davis et al fail to specifically point out one or more computer readable media, wherein the one or more print options are automatically identified by the remote printing device.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

10. Regarding Claim 11, Davis et al teach a method comprising: receiving a user-selection of print options associated with a print service accessible to a client computing device (local computer wishes to print data on remote printer 26), wherein the print service represents an associated printer (remote printer 26) (page 2, paragraph [0025]);

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storing, remotely from the client computing device, the user-selected print options along with a user-identified name for the print options (relay process 55 stores the data in queue for later use) (page 2, paragraph [0025]); and subsequently using the user-selected print options to print a document identified in a print request (application 62 automatically opens, loads the data, and prints it out on remote printer) (pages 2-3, paragraph [0026]).

Davis et al fail to specifically point out a method, wherein the user-selected print option are automatically identified based at least in part on one or more characteristics.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

11. Regarding Claim 12, Davis et al teach a method, further comprising allowing the receiving and storing without requiring a printer driver for a printer corresponding to the print service to be installed on the client computing device (local computer can use remote printer, even if no printer driver exists for the remote printer) (page 4, paragraph [0040]).

12. Regarding Claim 14, Davis et al teach a method, comprising: receiving, from a client computing device (user of local computer 20 wishes to print data on remote printer) (page 2, paragraph [0025]), a request to print an image (select "Print " command) (page 2, paragraph [0025]) and an identifier of a set of print options (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]); and accessing a location other than

the client computing device to obtain the identified collection of printer configuration options.

Davis et al fail to teach a method, wherein the print options are automatically identified based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the request.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

13. Regarding Claim 15, Davis et al teach a method comprising: receiving a print request identifying a document to be printed (user of local computer wishes to print data on remote printer, selects "Print" command from the user interface of application 42) (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

Davis et al fail to teach a method automatically identifying, based at least in part on one or more characteristics of the print request, a set of print options to be used when printing the document.

It would have obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the print options would have to be recognized by the remote printer in order for the print job to be outputted. The print job originates at the local computer 20.

14. Regarding Claim 16, Davis et al teach a method, wherein the document comprises a composition document including multiple images (application collects printable data such as images) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

15. Regarding Claim 17, Davis et al teach a method, wherein receiving the print request comprises receiving the print request at a printer (file managers 44,64 communicate directly without the use of relay server 28) (page 3, paragraph [0029]).

16. Regarding Claim 18, Davis et al teach a method, wherein receiving the print request comprises receiving the print request at a print service associated with a printer (relay server 28) (page 2, paragraph [0024]).

17. Regarding Claim 26, Davis et al teach a method, further comprising allowing the user to override the automatically identified print options (user of local computer wishes to print data on remote printer, selects "Print" command from the user interface of application 42) (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

18. Claims 5-8, 13, 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Okigami (US 6,788,427).

19. Regarding Claim 5, Davis et al fail to teach one or more computer readable media, wherein the characteristics comprise at least one or more characters in a name of the document.

Okigami teaches one or more computer readable media, wherein the characteristics comprise at least one or more characters in a name of the document (Fig. 5, data specifying information about the file data (i.e. the print data), such as file name) (col. 6, lines 59-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use the document name as an identifying characteristic.

20. Regarding Claim 6, Davis et al fail to teach one or more computer readable media, wherein the characteristics comprise at least a size of the document.

Okigami teaches one or more computer readable media, wherein the characteristics comprise at least a size of the document (Fig. 5, data specifying information about the file data (i.e. the print data), such as file size) (col. 6, lines 59-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use the file size as an identifying characteristic.

21. Regarding Claim 7, Davis et al fail to teach one or more computer readable media, wherein the one or more print options are automatically identified by comparing the characteristics to a set of rules that map characteristics to print options.

Okigami teaches one or more computer readable media, wherein the one or more print options are automatically identified by comparing the characteristics to a set of rules that map characteristics to print options (comparison between the data specifying information contained in the received print requesting data and data specifying information attached to each print data spooled in the print queue 31) (col. 7, lines 1-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use data specifying information to identify print options.

22. Regarding Claim 8, Davis et al fail to teach one or more computer readable media, wherein the set of rules comprises at least one user-defined rule.

Okigami teaches one or more computer readable media, wherein the set of rules comprises at least one user-defined rule options (comparison between the data specifying information contained in the received print requesting data and data specifying information attached to each print data spooled in the print queue 31) (col. 7, lines 1-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use data specifying information to identify print options.

23. Regarding Claim 13, Davis et al teach one or more computer readable media having stored thereon a plurality of instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to perform acts including: displaying, to a user of a client computing device including the one or more processors, a set of print options for a remotely located printer (select "Print " command) (page 2, paragraph [0025]), wherein a printer driver for the printer is not installed on the client computing device (local computer can use remote printer, even if no printer driver exists for the remote printer) (page 4, paragraph [0040]); receiving a user-selection of a sub-set of the

set of print options (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

Davis et al fail to teach one or more computer readable media storing an indication of the print options selected in the sub-set for subsequent printing operations for a particular user.

Okigami teaches one or more computer readable media storing an indication of the print options selected in the sub-set for subsequent printing operations for a particular user (comparison between the data specifying information contained in the received print requesting data and data specifying information attached to each print data spooled in the print queue 31) (col. 7, lines 1-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use data specifying information to identify print options.

24. Regarding Claim 19, Davis et al fail to teach a method, wherein automatically identifying the set of print options comprises identifying a print option configuration by name that includes the set of print options.

Okigami teaches a method, wherein automatically identifying the set of print options comprises identifying a print option configuration by name that includes the set of print options (Fig. 5, data specifying information about the file data (col. 6, lines 59-67)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to use data specifying information to identify print options.

- 25. Claim 20 is rejected for the same reason as claim 5.
- 26. Claim 21 is rejected for the same reason as claim 6.
- 27. Claim 22 is rejected for the same reason as claim 7.
- 28. Claim 23 is rejected for the same reason as claim 8.
- 29. Regarding Claim 24, Davis et al fail to teach a method, further comprising analyzing previous print requests to identify patterns in characteristics of the previous print requests and corresponding print options.

Okigami teaches a method, further comprising analyzing previous print requests to identify patterns in characteristics of the previous print requests and corresponding print options (Fig. 3, S23, compare print data) (co. 7, lines 1-22).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teaching of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to allow for comparing print data to determine if same or similar print data is repeatedly printed.

- 30. Regarding Claim 25, Davis et al fail to teach a method, wherein automatically identifying the set of print options comprises automatically identifying the set of print options based at least in part on both the identified patterns and the one or more characteristics of the print request.

Okigami teaches a method, wherein automatically identifying the set of print options comprises automatically identifying the set of print options based at least in part on both the identified patterns and the one or more characteristics of the print request (Fig. 6, comparison result).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teaching of Davis with the teaching of Okigami to allow for comparing print data to determine if same or similar print data is repeatedly printed.

31. Claims 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al in view of Dutta (US 6,891,635).

32. Regarding Claim 27, Davis et al teach a system comprising: an auto-select module configured to automatically select one or more print options to be used when printing an image identified by the print request (application 42 sends document to file manager 44 with specific destination printer and print option information) (page 2, paragraph [0025]).

Davis et al fail to teach a system comprising a web server allowing an imaging client to communicate a print request to a printer corresponding to the web server.

Dutta teaches a system comprising a web server allowing an imaging client to communicate a print request to a printer corresponding to the web server (user client interacts with software located on remote printing web server to send print request 120 through computer network to remote printing web server 170) (col. 3, lines 12-23).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Dutta to use a remote printing web server for printing over the Internet.

33. Regarding Claim 28, Davis et al fail to teach a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a set of one or more rules that map print request characteristics to print options, and wherein the set of one or more rules are used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options.

Dutta teaches a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a set of one or more rules that map print request characteristics to print options, and wherein the set of one or more rules are used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options (advertising mapping table 240) (col. 3, lines 65-67, col. 4, lines 1-16, col. 5, line 67, col. 6, lines 1-13).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Dutta to allow the internet web server to automatically choose the advertisements to be printed based on the client's attributes.

34. Regarding Claim 29, Davis et al fail to teach a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a print option selector configured to analyze the print request and identify one or more characteristics of the print request, and wherein the one or more characteristics are used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options.

Dutta teaches a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a print option selector configured to analyze the print request and identify one or more characteristics of the print request, and wherein the one or more characteristics are used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options (advertising mapping table 240) (col. 3, lines 65-67, col. 4, lines 1-16, col. 5, line 67, col. 6, lines 1-13).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Davis with the teaching of Dutta to allow the internet web server to automatically choose the advertisements to be printed based on the client's attributes.

35. Regarding Claim 30, Davis et al fail to teach a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a user print history that stores, for a plurality of previous print requests, characteristics of each print request and print options used in printing each print request, and wherein the user print history is used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options.

36. Dutta teaches a system, wherein the auto-select module includes a user print history that stores, for a plurality of previous print requests, characteristics of each print request and print options used in printing each print request, and wherein the user print history is used by the auto-select module to automatically select the one or more print options (advertising mapping table 240) (col. 3, lines 65-67, col. 4, lines 1-16).

37. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow the internet web server to keep track of the number of times a particular advertisement has be printed out.

Conclusion

38. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

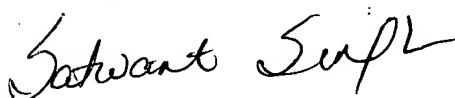
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Satwant K. Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7468. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly A. Williams can be reached on (571) 272-7471. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



sks

Satwant K. Singh
Examiner
Art Unit 2626



KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER